

WRONG USES OF MONEY.

A POWERFUL SERMON BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Some of the Rains Methods Adopted to Get Rich—Corrupt Politics—Bribery Begins at Home—Abuses of Trust Funds—It Pays to Be Honest.

BROOKLYN, March 10.—[Specially Reported for the LOS ANGELES TIMES.] At the Tabernacle this morning six thousand voices, supported by organ and cornet, rolled out the hymn beginning:

Let's think the victory won.
 Nor once at ease sit down;
 Thine arduous work will not be done
 Till thou hast got thy crown.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., preached the sermon. His subject was, "Wrong Uses of Money," and his text, I Timothy vi. 9: "That they will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown men in destruction and perdition."

That is the Niagara Falls over which rush a multitude of souls, namely, the determination to have money anyhow, right or wrong. Tell me how a man gets his money and what he does with it, and I will tell his character, and what will be his destiny in this world and the next. I propose to speak this morning about some of the ruinous modes of getting money.

We recently passed through a national election in which it has been estimated thirty million dollars were expended. I think about twenty million of it were spent in out and out bribery. Both parties raised all they could for this purpose. But that was only on a large scale what has been done on a smaller scale for fifty years and in all departments.

Politics from being the science of good government has often been bedraggled into the synonym for truculency and turpitude. A monster sin, plausible, potent, pestiferous, has gone forth to do its dreadful work in all ages. Its two hands are rotten with leprosy. It keeps its right hand hidden in a deep pocket. The left hand is clinched, and with its ichorous knuckle it taps at the door of the courtroom, the legislative hall, the Congress and the Parliament. The door swings open and the monster enters, and glides through the aisle of the Council chamber as softly as a slithered page, and then it takes its right hand from its deep pocket and offers in salutation to judge or legislator. If that hand be taken, and the palm of the intruder cross the palm of the official, the leprosy crosses from palm to palm in a round blotch, round as a gold eagle, and the virus spreads and the doom is fixed, and the victim perishes. Let bribery, accused of God and man, stand trial.

The Bible arraigns it again and again. Samuel says of his two sons who became judges: "They took bribes and perverted judgment." David says of some of his pursuers: "Their right hand is full of bribes." Amos says of some men in his day: "They take a bribe and turn aside the poor in the gate." Eliphaz foretells the crushing bolts of God's indignation, declaring: "Fire shall consume the tabernacles of bribery."

It is no light temptation. The mightiest have fallen under it. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England, founder of our modern philosophy, author of "Novum Organum" and a whole library of books, the leading thinker of his century, so precocious that when a little child he was asked by Queen Elizabeth, "How old are you?" he responded, "I am two years younger than your Majesty's happy reign;" of whose oratory Ben Jonson wrote, "The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end;" having an income which you would suppose would have put him beyond the temptation of bribery—\$36,000 a year, and Twickenham Court a gift, and princely estates in Hertfordshire and Gorbamouth—yet under this temptation to bribery falling flat into ruin, and on his confession of taking bribes, giving as excuse that all his predecessors took them, he was fined \$200,000, or what corresponds with our \$200,000, and imprisoned in London Tower. So, also, Lord Chancellor Macclesfield fell; so, also, Lord Chancellor Waterbury perished. The black chapter in English, Irish, French and American politics is the chapter of bribery. Some of you remember the Pacific Mail subsidies. Most of you remember the awful tragedy of the Credit Mobilier. Under the temptation to bribery Benedict Arnold sold the fort in the Highlands for \$31,575. For this sin Gorgias betrayed Hungary, Althophel forsook David and Judas kissed Christ. When I see so many of the illustrious going down under this temptation it makes me think of the red dragon spoken of in Revelations, with seven heads and ten horns and seven crowns, drawing a third part of the stars of heaven down after him. The lobbies of the legislatures of this country control the country. The land is drunk with bribery.

EVERY MAN HAS NOT HIS PRICE. "Oh," says some one, "there's no need of talking against bribery by promise or by dollars, because every man has his price." I do not believe it. Even heathenism and the dark ages have furnished specimens of incorruptibility. A cad of Smyrna had a case brought before him on trial. A man gave him five hundred ducats in bribery. The case came on. The briber had many witnesses. The poor man on the other side had no witnesses. At the close of the case the cad said, "This poor man has no witnesses, he thinks; I shall produce in his behalf five hundred witnesses against the other side." And then pulling out the bag of ducats from under the ottoman, he dashed it down at the feet of the briber, saying: "I give my decision against you. Epaminondas, when offered a bribe, said: 'I will do this thing if it be right, and if it be wrong, all your goods cannot persuade me.' Fabricius of the Roman Senate was offered a bribe by Pyrrhus of Macedon. Fabricius answered: 'What an example this would be to the Roman people; you keep your riches and I will keep my poverty and reputation.'"

The President of the American Congress during the American Revolution, Gen. Reed, was offered 10,000 guineas by foreign commissioners if he would betray this country. He replied: "Gentlemen, I am a very poor man, but tell your King he is not rich enough to buy me." But why go so far when you and I, if we move in honorable society, know men and women who by all the concentrated force of earth and hell could not be bribed. They would not more be bribed than you would think of tempting an angel of light to exchange heaven for the pit. To offer a bribe is villany; but it is a very poor

compliment to the man to whom it is offered. I have not much faith in those people who go about bragging how much they could get if they would only sell out. Those women who complain that they are very often insulted need to understand that there is something in their carriage to invite insult. There are men at Albany, and at Harrisburg, and at Washington who would not more be approached by a bribe than a pirate boat with a few cutlasses would dare to attack a British man-of-war with two banks of guns on each side loaded to the touch-hole. They are incorruptible men, and they are the few men who are to save the city and save the land. Meanwhile, my advice is to all people to keep out of politics unless you are invulnerable to this style of temptation. Indeed, if you are naturally strong, you need religious buttressing. Nothing but the grace of God can sustain our public men and make them what we wish. I wish that there might come an old-fashioned revival of religion, that it might break out in Congress and in the legislatures, and bring many of the leading Republicans and Democrats down on the anxious seat of repentance. That day will come, or something better, for the Bible declares that kings and queens shall become nursing fathers and mothers to the church, and if the greater in authority, then certainly the less.

BRIBERY BEGINS AT HOME.

My charge also to parents is, remember that this evil of bribery often begins in the home circle and in the nursery. Do not bribe your children. Teach them to do that which is right, and not because of the 10 cents or the orange you will give them. There is a great difference between rewarding virtue and making the profits thereof the impelling motive. That man who is honest merely because "honesty is the best policy," is already a moral bankrupt.

My charge is to you, in all departments of life, steer clear of bribery, all of you. Every man and woman at some time will be tempted to do wrong for compensation. The bribe may not be offered in money. It may be offered in social position. Let us remember that there is a day coming when the most secret transaction of private life and of public life will come up for public reprehension. We cannot bribe death, we cannot bribe sickness, we cannot bribe the grave, we cannot bribe the judgments of that God who thunders against this sin.

"Fie!" said Cardinal Beaufort, "Bel can't death be hired? Is money nothing? Must I die so rich? If the owning of the whole realm would save me, I could get it by policy or by purchase—by money." No, death would not be hired then; he will not be hired now. Men of the world often regret that they have to leave their money here when they go away from the world. You can tell from what they say in their last hours that one of their chief sorrows is that they have to leave their money. I break that delusion. I tell that bribe-taker that he will take his money with him. God will wrap it up in your shroud, or put it in the palm of your hand in resurrection, and there it will lie, not the cool, bright, shining gold as it was on the day when you sold your soul, but your moral principle, but there it will lie, a hot metal, burning and consuming your hand forever. Or, if there be enough of it for a chain, then it will fall from the wrist clanking the fetters of an eternal captivity. The bribe is an everlasting possession. You take it for a time, you take it for eternity. Some day in the next world, when you are longing for sympathy, you will feel on your cheek a kiss. Looking up you will find it to be Judas, who took thirty pieces of silver as a bribe and finished the bargain by putting an infamous kiss on the pure cheek of his divine Master.

Another wrong use of money is seen in the abuse of trust funds. Every man during the course of his life, on a larger or smaller scale, has the property of others committed to his keeping. He is so far a safety deposit, he is an administrator, and holds in his hand the interest of the family of a deceased friend. Or, he is an attorney, and through his custody goes the payment from debtor to creditor; or he is the collector for a business house which compensates him for the responsibility; or he is a treasurer for a charitable institution, and he holds alms contributed for the suffering; or he is an official of the city, or the State or the Nation, and taxes, and subsidies, and salaries, and supplies are in his keeping. It is as solemn a trust as God can make it. It is concentrated and multiplied confidence. On that trust depends the support of a household, or the morals of dependents, or the right movement of a thousand wheels of social mechanism. A man may do what he will with his own, but he who abuses trust funds, in that one act, commits theft, falsehood, perjury, and becomes in all the intensity of the word, a miscreant. How many widows and orphans there are with nothing between them and starvation but a sewing machine, or held up out of the vortex of destruction simply by the thread of a needle, red with their own hearts' blood, who a little while ago had, by father and husband, left them a competency. What is the matter? The administrators or the executors have sacrificed it—run risks with it that they would not have dared to encounter in their own private affairs. How often it is that a man will earn a livelihood by the sweat of his brow, and then die, and within a few months all the estate goes into the stock gambling rapids of Wall street. How often is it that you have known the man to whom trust funds were committed taking them out of the savings bank and from trust companies, and administrators turning old homesteads into hard cash and then putting the entire estate into the vortex of speculation. Embezzlement is an easy word to pronounce, but it has ten thousand ramifications of horror.

ABUSE OF TRUST FUNDS.

There is not a city that has not suffered from the abuse of trust funds. Where is the court-house, or the city hall, or the jail, or the postoffice, or the hospital, that in the building of it has not had a political job?

Long before the new court-house in New York city was completed it cost over \$12,000,000. Five million six hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars were expended. For plastering and repainting \$2,570,000. For plumbing and gas works, \$1,231,517. For awnings, \$23,553. The bills for three months coming to the nice little sum of \$18,151,198.39. There was not an honest brick, or stone, or latch, or nail, or foot of plumbing, or inch of plastering, or inkstand, or door knob in the whole establishment.

That had example was followed in many of the cities which did not steal quite so much because there was not so much to steal. There ought to be closer inspection and there ought to be less opportunity for embezzlement. Let a man shall take a five-cent piece that does not belong to him, the con-

ductor on the city horse car must sound his bell at every payment, and we are very cautious about small offenses, but give plenty of opportunity for sinners on a large scale to escape. For a boy who steals a loaf of bread from a corner grocer, to keep his mother from starving to death—a prison; but for defrauders who abscond with half a million of dollars—a castle on the Rhine, or, waiting until the offense is forgotten, then a castle on the Hudson.

Another remark needs to be made, and that is that people ought not to go into places, into business, or into positions, where the temptation is mightier than their character. If there be large sums of money to be handled, and the man is not sure of his own integrity, you have no right to run an unseaworthy craft in an cyclotron. A man can tell by the sense of weakness or strength in the presence of a bad opportunity, whether he is in a safe place. How many parents make an awful mistake when they put their boys in banking houses and stores and shops and factories and places of solemn trust, without once discussing whether they can endure the temptation. You give the boy plenty of money, and have no account of it, and make the way down become very easy, and you may put upon him a pressure that he cannot stand. There are men who go into positions full of temptation, considering only the one fact that they are lucrative positions. I say to the young people here this morning, dishonesty will not pay in this world or the world to come.

An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one crop, and the abbot sowed acorns, a crop of two hundred years! And I tell you, young man, that the dishonesties which you plant in your heart and life will seem to be very insignificant, but they will grow up until they will overshadow you with horrible darkness, overshadow all time and all eternity. It will not be a crop for two hundred years, but a crop for everlasting ages.

I stand this morning before many of you with trust funds. It is a complicated position that you have been so entrusted; but I charge you, in the presence of God and the world, be careful, be as careful of the property of others as you are careful of your own. Above all, keep your own private account at the bank separate from your accounts as trustee of an estate, or trustee of an institution. That is the point at which thousands of people make shipwreck. They get the property of others mixed up with their own property, they put it into investment, and away it all goes, and they cannot return that which they borrowed. Then comes the explosion and the money market is shaken and the press denounces and the church thunders expulsion. You have no better rights, and you will have no credit for their advantage, nor without consent, unless they are minors. If with their consent you invest their property as well as you can, and it is all lost, you are not to blame; you did the best you could, but do not come into the delusion, which has ruined so many men, of thinking because a man is in their possession, therefore it is theirs. You have a solemn trust. God has given you. In this vast assemblage there may be some who have misappropriated trust funds. Put them back, or, if you have so hopelessly involved them that you cannot put them back, confess the whole thing to those whom you have wronged, and you will sleep better nights, and you will have the better chance for your soul. What a sad thing it would be, if after you are dead your administrator should find out from the account books, or from the lack of vouchers, that you were not only bankrupt in estate, but that you lost your soul. If all the trust funds that have been misappropriated should suddenly fly to their owners, and all the property that has been pilloined should suddenly go back to its owners, it would crash into ruin every city in America.

DISHONESTY IS UNPROFITABLE.

A blustering young man arrived at a hotel in the West, and saw a man on the sidewalk, and in a rough way, as no man has a right to address a laborer, said to him, "Carry this trunk upstairs and come down, and the young man gave him a quarter of a dollar, which was marked, and instead of being twenty-five cents it was worth only twenty cents. Then the young man gave his card to the laborer, and said: 'You take this up to Governor Grimes; I want to see him.' 'Ah,' said the laborer, 'I am Gov. Grimes.' 'Oh,' said the young man, 'I was much impressed by the letter you wrote me asking for a certain office in my gift, and I had made up my mind you should have it; but a young man who will cheat a laborer out of 5 cents would swindle the government of the State, if he got his hands on it. I don't want you. Neither in this world nor in the world to come will it pay.'"

I do not suppose there was ever a better specimen of honesty than was found in the Duke of Wellington. He marched with his army over the French frontier, and the army was suffering, and he hardly knew how to get along. Plenty of plunder all about, but he commanded none of the plunder to be taken. He wrote home these remarkable words: "We are overwhelmed with debts, and I can scarcely stir out of my house on account of public creditors, waiting to demand what is due to them." Yet at that very time the French peasantry were bringing their valuables to him to keep. A celebrated writer says of the transaction: "Nothing can be grander or more nobly originated than this mission. This old soldier, after thirty years' service, this iron man and victorious general, established in an enemy's country at the head of an immense army, is afraid of his creditors! This is a kind of fear that has seldom troubled conquerors and invaders, and I doubt if the annals of war present anything comparable to its sublime simplicity."

Oh! it is not high time that we reached the morals of the gospel, right beside the faith of the gospel? Mr. Froude, the celebrated English historian, has written of his own country these remarkable words: "From the great house in the city of London to the village grocer, the commercial life of England has been saturated with fraud. So deep has it gone that a dishonest honest tradesman can hardly hold his ground against competition. You can no longer trust that any article you buy is the thing which it pretends to be. We have false weights, false measures, cheating and shoddy everywhere. And yet the clergy have seen all this grow up in absolute indifference. Many hundreds of sermons have I heard in England, many a dissertation on the mysteries of the faith, on the divine mission of the clergy, on bishops and justification, and the theory of good works and verbal inspiration, and the efficacy of the sacraments; but, during all the 32 won-

derful years, never one that I can recollect on common honesty. Now, that may be an exaggerated statement of things in England, but I am very certain that in all parts of the earth we need to preach the moralities of the Gospel right along beside the faith of the Gospel."

My hearer! What are you doing with that fraudulent document in your pocket? My other hearer! How are you getting along with that wicked scheme you have now on foot? That a pool-ticket you have in your pocket? Why, O young man, were you last night practising in copying your employer's signature? Where were you last night? Are your habits as good as when you left your father's house? You had a Christian ancestry, perhaps, and you have had too many prayers spent on you to go overboard.

NO EXCUSE FOR DOING WRONG. Dr. Livingstone, the famous explorer, was descended from the Highlanders, and he said that one of his ancestors, one of the Highlanders, one day called his family around him. The Highlander was dying, and had his children around his deathbed. He said: "Now, my lads, I have looked all through our history as far back as I can find it, and I have never found a dishonest man in all the line, and I want you to understand you inherit good blood. You have no excuse for doing wrong, my lads. Be honest."

Am my friends, be honest before God, be honest before your fellow-men, be honest before your soul. If there be those here who have wandered away, come back, come home, come now, one and all, not one exception in all the assemblage; come into the kingdom of God. Come back on the right track. The door of mercy is open, and the infinite heart of God is full of compassion. Come home! Come home! Oh, I would be well satisfied if I could save some young man this morning, some young man that has been going astray and would like to get back.

I am glad some one has set to music that scene in August of 1881, when a young girl saved from death a whole rail train of passengers. Some of you remember that out West, in that year on a stormy night, a hurricane blew down part of a railroad bridge. A freight train came along and it dashed into the ruin and the engineer and conductor perished. There was a girl living in her father's cabin, near the disaster, and she heard the crash of the freight train, and she knew that in a few moments an express train was due. She lighted a lantern and clambered up on the one beam of the wrecked bridge on to the main bridge, which was trestle work, and started to cross amid the thunder and the lightning of the tempest and the raging of the torrent beneath. One misstep and it would have been death. Amid all that horror the lantern went out. Crawling sometimes, and sometimes walking over the slippery rails and over the trestle work, she came to the other side of the river. She wanted to get to the telegraph station where the express train did not stop, so that the danger might be telegraphed to the station where the train did stop. The train was due in five minutes. She was one mile off from the telegraph station, but fortunately the train was late. With out and bruised feet she flew like the wind. Coming up to the telegraph station, panting with almost deadly exhaustion, she had only strength to shout, "The bridge is down!" when she dropped unconscious and could hardly be resuscitated. The message was sent from that station to the next station and the train halted, and that night that brave girl saved the lives of hundreds of passengers, and saved many homes from desolation.

But every street is a track, and every style of business is a track, and every day is a track, and every night is a track, and multitudes under the power of temptation come sweeping on and sweeping down toward perils raging and terrific. God help us to go out and stop the train. Let us throw some signal. Let us give some warning. By the throne of God let us dash some influence to stop the downward progress. Beware! Beware! The bridge is down, the chasm is deep and the lightning of God set all the night of sin on fire with this warning: "He, that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

Mrs. J. L. McKinzie wishes to announce to her friends and the public that she has opened an art studio at the Rosemore, room 10, on Sixth street, between Olive and Hill streets. She will take classes in all branches of art, drawing, painting and crayon, making portraits a specialty, in which perfect satisfaction is guaranteed to any one wishing to learn free hand portrait work. No previous knowledge of drawing is required. Order work solicited.

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The agitation of the connecting of Los Angeles with Utah by railroad has brought out the opinions of men who have given the subject thought—men who do not belong to the speculative "boomers," but who, through actual residence in the territory sought to be traversed, have other than surface views of the matter. The TIMES has already referred to the visit of Thomas Taylor of Utah to Los Angeles, and yesterday a reporter had further conversation with him in regard to the location of a railroad.

Mr. Taylor owns iron mines at Iron City, Iron county, Utah, close to the Nevada boundary. The mines were worked some time ago, but had to be shut down for lack of transportation.

The territory in which the mines are located is rich in minerals. Mr. Taylor has brought several specimens of the ores of the country, which are on exhibition at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Among them is a specimen of magnetic iron ore, which is 90 per cent. pure—as pure in the natural state as any pig iron. The specimen in question has been ground off on the end, and shows a surface identical with a piece of polished casting. The ore can be run through the puddling furnace and rendered serviceable without going into the blast furnace. Mr. Taylor estimates that there is 15,000,000 tons of this ore on top of the ground, needing no mining. It could be produced the cheapest in the world if there were transportation.

There is a specimen of hematite ore, 60 per cent. iron. This is now used in fluxing silver in reduction works. They haul it to Bullionville, Nev., 65 miles, in wagons, where it is sold for \$14 a ton. There is a good deal of lime in it, and it liquefies readily in the furnace. The silver bullion run out at Bullionville has to be taken back 100 miles by wagon to Frisco, Utah, for shipment, and yet it pays.

Mr. Taylor's mountain of iron ore is 600 feet wide and 6000 feet long, averaging 600 feet from base to summit.

There is another sample of hematite of different grade and quality, suited to the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and a third, which is red and largely composed of lime, and used in flux in minerals, as well as for the manufacture of mineral paint.

A specimen of bituminous coal is shown, 18 months out of the mine. It gives no sign of slacking. A test of its coking quality shows 64 per cent. fixed carbon. It is fair coal for gas and coke purposes, but not the best, which is 80 per cent. It burns to a cinder, and is rated as first-class steam coal. The coal fields are 20 miles wide and extend 60 miles to the Colorado River. The veins run from six to nine feet thick. Specimens of crystal salt are also shown, from deposits in Muddy Valley, Nev. There are mountains of it.

A. G. Campbell, the owner of mines in Nevada, a considerable distance from those mentioned, says that he would guarantee 40 carloads a day of silver and lead to any railroad that would furnish transportation facilities.

The whole need of this section seems to be a railroad. There is no doubt that it is a wonderfully rich section, with iron, coal, silver, salt and other minerals in close proximity and in unlimited quantities.

A communication which Mr. Taylor has addressed to the Chamber of Commerce is so pertinent and full of detailed information in regard to the matter that THE TIMES reproduces it in full, as follows:

To the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.—GENTLEMEN: Seeking the interest you take in seeking to connect your section of California with Utah and the East permit me to show you a much more profitable and shorter route to a section of Utah and Southwestern Colorado, where the trade of California and the Orient could be distributed without going hundreds of miles around to Salt Lake City, thus paying tribute to Nevada and that part of Utah for nothing in return. While in the point I will suggest you can obtain everything that Utah can produce at from one-half to two-thirds of the distance in your hands, as cheap as I would say, build a railroad from Los Angeles to Pioche, Nev., thence to Hebron, Utah, within 10 miles of which place there has been a discovery made lately over a district 20 miles in length of lead, silver and copper, assaying an average paying ore and some very high. Thence to Iron City, in the neighborhood of which silver is found, not worked for the other ore, which have been made hundreds of tons of the best pig-iron and castings, used at Pioche and other places in Nevada and Salt Lake City. Here are the ores of California, iron, silver, lead, copper, and the most of it of the finest quality. Experts say that the world would make wrought iron and steel from the same furnace to the rolling mill without passing through the blast furnace. Within a radius of a few miles there is every prerequisite for the manufacture of iron and steel: magnetic, specular and hematite ores and a red hematite that would make mineral paint.

The latter is about 35 per cent. iron, and possesses some fine limestone that it is an excellent flux for the other ore, which assay from 60 to 90 per cent. metallic iron.

We have shipped hundreds of tons of hematite to Bullionville, Nev., for fluxing silver ore, at a cost to the purchaser of \$14 per ton; also to Frisco, Utah. What could be done if we had a railroad?

When ironworks are established in Iron county there is bound to be one or more large cities here, where stores would be opened for the sale of California merchandise, fruits, wines, etc. This would control the trade of Nevada, the Muddy, Iron, Kane, Washington, San Juan, Garfield, Emery, Beaver, Sevier and part of Millard and San Pete counties. Your railroad should continue on to Cedar City, where are owned large herds of horned stock and horses, also sheep. The Escalante valley, making a winter range, and the plateau on the mountains southeast of Cedar, making a splendid summer range, where dairies are kept, making large quantities of butter and cheese. There is a body of fine timber on this plateau suitable for local use, railroad ties, etc. This plateau extends twenty to twenty-five miles north and south and contains several veins of bituminous coal, from three to sixteen feet thick, easy of access from Coal Creek Canyon. The field of coal lies in its original formation, dipping about one and one-half feet to the 100 feet. It can be mined from the lower side of the dip. A railroad can be built to within a short distance, so that the coal can be dumped out of the mine, car onto the railroad car, and a thousand tons shipped. The iron company has its gold, silver, copper and lead mines; salt, gypsum, a lake of sal-soda, fire-rock, fire-clay, limestone, sandstone and cement rock, which with its mining camps languishing for want of railroad facilities. It supports large herds of stock, raises very little fruit, has a woolen mill in successful operation, manufacturing the best of cloths, woolens, linens, jeans, flannels, blankets, shawls and yarns, and could out large quantities of hay for export.

The railroad to Coal Creek, where there are works already established for the manufacture of sulphur from vast bodies where

is found almost pure, some has been exported to different parts, but too far from a railroad. There are minerals within a short distance of Cedar. The railroad should now run down to Marysville, on the Sevier, where there are large mineral deposits, practically undeveloped for want of railroad transportation. On the Sevier there is gold, silver, lead, antimony and clay, and a red hematite, the best in the world for queensware, samples having been sent to England for analysis. A railroad in passing down the Sevier would pass into or near the thrifty towns of Joseph City, Monroe, Elsinore, Glenwood, Richfield, Burrville, Prattville and Salina, where there is a large deposit of rock salt, nearly pure. There is very little fruit raised, but vegetables and wheat in abundance, which is hauled with teams to a point on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and shipped to Colorado. The railroad should then run on through San Pete by Gunnison or Mayfield, Fayette, Mantle, where there is a beautiful Mormon temple; thence to Ephraim, Chester, Moroni (connected by railroad to the Utah Central at Nephi); but I would say go on to Springdale, Mt. Pleasant and Fairview, then about twenty-five miles until you strike the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, where large quantities of grain and potatoes are shipped into Colorado and the East. At this point a railroad is over one hundred miles east and south of Salt Lake City. In another vast coal field. Besides these towns and settlements that I have named, there are numbers of others which would be tributary to this railroad route.

Should a company determine to build through this section some of the towns have offered to donate railroad depot grounds, and I am confident that all others would do the same. I believe by some one properly canvassing the country through that half of the grading would be done, if not by donation, by paying half money and half capital stock. On this route a railroad would be enabled to supply California commodities to more people than Nevada contains, besides obtaining all the back freight that Salt Lake City could supply, with better coal at half the price within 350 miles of Los Angeles. If you desire further information on this subject I will answer promptly.

Being a resident of Utah Territory for upwards of 30 years, I ought to be able to know of what I write, for I have given the subject much care. Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS TAYLOR,

Cedar City, Iron county, Utah.

MORE TWADDLE

About Democratic Resistance to the Will of the People.

The silly twaddle about contesting the right of the officers recently elected under the new charter, to take their seats on the 21st of the present month, has again been revived. It was thought that the matter had been definitely settled at the meeting in Mayor Bryson's office, some days ago, when, after canvassing the situation, and ascertaining that the Democratic party organ would not support the scheme, it was determined by those present to take no further steps in the matter. This decision was generally acquiesced in by the rank and file of the Democratic party, as well as most of the party leaders, who conceded that it would be the height of folly to fly in the face of the wishes of the people, as so overwhelmingly expressed at the ballot box. In fact, everybody appeared satisfied, with the exception of a few "politicians" holding subordinate positions under the present administration, who were considerably broken up over the action of the meeting above mentioned, and were loud in their denunciation of it. For several days past there have been whispers of a scheme on foot to prevent the new officers from going in, but nothing definite could be learned until last night, when Secretary A. C. Clarke, of the Democratic City Central Committee, stated to a TIMES reporter that measures had been consummated by which injunction proceedings would be instituted against the new officers on the eve of their taking their seats. Mr. Clarke showed the reporter a legal-looking paper in his inside pocket, but declined to let him read the document, or to even tell him any portion of its contents. He said, however, that the measure certainly be kept out until September, when the Supreme Court would meet, and pass on the questions at issue. Further than this Mr. Clarke would not say, but from remarks afterward dropped by him, as well as several others, it seems that some lawyer in the city has taken up the case, and will push it for the advertisement it will give him.

This action has been taken, it is alleged, because of a certain resolution which the Republican City Central Committee is alleged to have passed at a recent meeting, to the effect that no Democrat shall hold office under the new administration. So far as can be found no Republican knows anything about any such resolution ever being passed, and the general opinion is that the story is being circulated for the purpose of trying to influence public sentiment against the new administration. Another story which is being industriously circulated is to the effect that a pledge is being passed around among the Democratic candidates for Police, Fire and Park Commissioners, obligating them to vote for only such persons as are recommended to them by a majority of the Council. The penalty for not signing this remarkable document is instant decapitation, as it were, by having the names of those who refuse immediately stricken from the list of available candidates. Of course this story is too absurd to believe, but there are quite a number who insist that it can be proven. No Republican Councilman, so far as seen, knows anything about any such pledge, and it is hardly likely that a single member of the new board would be guilty of an attempt to perpetrate any such outrage on the people.

These stories are given for what they are worthy, and to show what sort of talk is going around for the purpose of manufacturing public sentiment in the direction indicated for the purpose of retaining a few paltry clerkships. It is the general opinion among leading men in both parties that no citizen of any weight in the community will lend himself to any scheme that will be a drawback and a detriment to the city at large.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

The Illinois Association, with numerous visiting friends, held another lively entertainment on Saturday evening, in Masonic hall, which was enjoyed by a very large audience. Two hours were spent in listening to music, recitation, speeches, etc., and about half an hour was given to social intercourse. The stock books of the newly-incorporated association were also opened, and certificates of stock were eagerly called for. The new departure of the management seems to strike a popular chord, as being likely to place the organization on a sound, financial basis and add greatly to its usefulness.

Ekstrom & Strassburg, Nos. 209 and 211 South Main street, have the largest stock and finest selection of wall paper in the city.

Myers Bros., candy manufacturer, wholesale and retail, 47 South Spring street.

Donahue's Grocery House, Can suit you. Try it.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

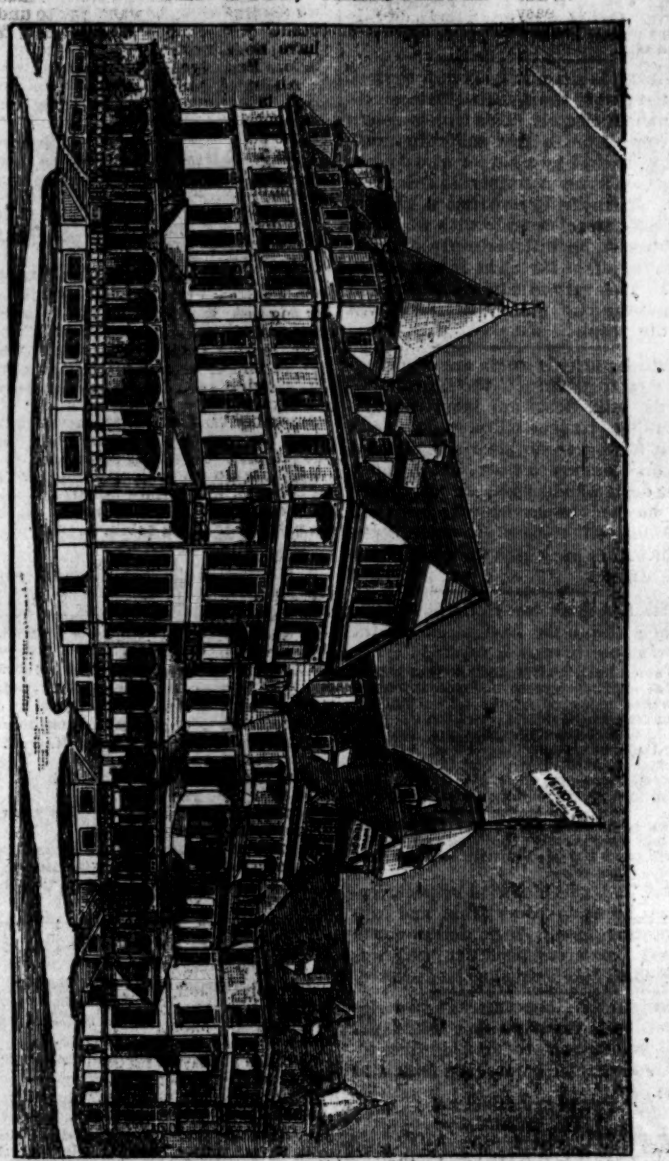
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Ghirardelli's Soluble Cocoa

THE BEST ON THE MARKET.

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THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL WILL BE OPENED FOR THE reception of guests FEBRUARY 7, 1893. San Jose is one hour ride from San Francisco situated in the celebrated Santa Clara Valley, a city having over 40,000 inhabitants. This hotel has 250 rooms, and is located in the center of a 12-acre park, which has been under high cultivation for over 25 years. Steam heat is in all the halls; all rooms either steam heat or gas. Incandescent light through the house. Arc lights on grounds. Otis elevator, large music hall, gentlemen's billiard room and clubrooms; also ladies' billiard parlor. Every room has a special fire alarm. Fine livery and boarding stable in connection with house. Altogether the best equipped and most modern hotel in California.

Rates, \$2.50 to \$4 per day, transient. Satisfactory rates made with permanent guests.

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NOT \$7.00 ONLY \$3.50



Dewey makes his elegant and finest finished \$7.00 Cabinet Photos for \$3.50 per dozen, guaranteed as good as any \$7.00 cabinets made in the State. Family groups, babies and children's photos a specialty. Our pictures copied and enlarged to any size. Developing, printing and finishing for amateurs. Call and see our work before ordering. You will save money.

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CHEAP LANDS!

We have some of the finest lands in the county at exceedingly low prices and easy terms.

FROM \$25 TO \$50 PER ACRE.

—WRITE FOR PLAN AND PAMPHLET TO THE—

FAIRMONT LAND & WATER CO., FAIRMONT, CAL.
OF W. T. CLAPP, PASADENA, CAL.

The FAIRMONT HOTEL will be ready for occupancy in 30 days. The best locality known for lung troubles and asthma.

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571, 573 & 575 N. MAIN ST.

Telephone 46.

ALL KINDS OF LAUNDRY WORK DONE.
Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.

First-class work and prompt delivery.

The RUSHFORD WAGON Leads Them All!

—SEE OUR CELEBRATED—



Norwegian Steel Plows. Byrnes' Improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators. Every one selling HUGGINS AT COST, thing required by the farmer.

MONTGOMERY, GRANT & CO., 233 N. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles.

Auction Sales.

—GRAND—

AUCTION SALE!

Elegant Cloaks, Wraps, Etc.

BEESON & RHOADES

Will Sell at Their Salesroom,
119 & 121 W. SECOND ST., Commencing
On Tuesday, March 12th, at 10 A.M.,
And Continue Until All Are Sold.

\$10,000 WORTH of Ladies' Misses and Children's Cloaks and Suits, Shawls and Jerseys, Cloth Wraps, Plush Wraps, Jackets, Bathing Suits, Mohair Dusters, Finish Facings, Rubber Coats, and an endless variety of other garments worn by ladies, misses and children.

The entire lot must be sold at once. All goods new and stylish. Nothing will be misrepresented and goods sold on their merits.

LADIES ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED, and pains will be taken to see that all are seated.

BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

GENERAL AUCTION

—AND—

COMMISSION HOUSE.

Beeson and Rhoades,
119 & 121 W. SECOND ST.,
Between Spring and Fort.

AUCTION, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

Peremptory Sales of New and Second-hand Furniture Every

Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Saturday,
AT 10 A.M. AND 2 P.M.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Outside sales made on application.

BEN O. RHOADES, AUCTIONEER.

AT AUCTION!

BEESON & RHOADES

—WILL SELL—

On Monday, March 11th, 1893,
At 10 o'clock a.m., at the
Residence, 128 TEMPLE STREET.

—ALL THE—

ELEGANT FURNITURE!

And entire contents, consisting of Pine Bed-room sets, Carpets in Body Brussels, Roxbury, Tapestry and Wilton Book. Also Bed Closets, Dressing, and everything in first-class. Goods are nearly new. Sale positive. Ladies invited.

BEN O. RHOADES, Auctioneer.

CARLTON HOTEL!

PASADENA.

Closing Out Furniture

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AUCTION!

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th,
Commencing at 10 a.m.

THE FURNITURE

TO BE OFFERED CONSISTS OF

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SETS,
Chairs, Tables, Silverware, Crockery, Glassware, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Table and Bed Linen, Gas Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Kitchens, Utensils, Bakery Outfit, Boiler, Pump, etc. Much of the linen is new.

SALE WILL BE HELD IN THE SPACIOUS DINING-HALL.

And continued until all is sold.

Seats provided and special attention paid to the comfort of ladies.

DEALERS AND HOTEL MEN, ATTEND.

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PERRIS VALLEY!



No better lands for all kinds of fruits and agricultural purposes can be had in the State. For maps, excursions rates and full particulars apply to

F. MACPHERSON,
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Rooms 18 and 19, California Bank Building, Or to NANCE & KNIGHT, Perris, Cal.

TO MINERS!

Complete MINING OUTFITS,

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PANS, PICKS, SHOVELS, CANTEENS, ETC.,

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59 & 61 NORTH SPRING STREET.

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LUMBER YARD AND PLANING-MILL
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McAFEE & BALDWIN,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
10 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

At Auction
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
March 21st, 22d and 23d, 1893,
at 2:30 P. M.

By order of
J. B. HAGGIN, ESQ.

We will sell perpetually, without limit a

residence on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1893, at the hour named, in the City of

Bakersfield

KERN COUNTY, CAL.

In Subdivisions of 10, 20 and 40 acres each, about
7,000 ACRES
of Fruit, Vegetable, and Alfalfa Land, within one to seven miles from Bakersfield, being portions of the

"Hop Ranch,"
"Cotton Ranch,"
"Jewett Ranch,"
and other Ranches.
Also, Choice Residence and Business Sites in Bakersfield.

COLONY TRACTS.

This is the initial offering, and the commencement of the subdivision of the large possessions of Mr. J. B. HAGGIN, in Kern County. The property embraced in it includes some of the finest lands in the county, as well as some of the most fertile. About 2,000 acres of land are in alfalfa, and can be rented or otherwise utilized to yield a large income, and a high percentage upon a valuation of from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Other portions of the offering are used for vegetable and garden purposes, while the balance is composed of land rich and fertile, awaiting only the industrious settler to demonstrate its great adaptability to fruits and the products of this wonderful prolific soil. A large portion of these lands lie along and adjacent to UNION AVENUE, which is at present dedicated to the use of a public road south through BAKERSFIELD, a distance of 10 miles, and which is 11,954 feet in width. The other tracts are reached by excellent county roads leading direct to BAKERSFIELD.

Town Lots.

With the immense settlement that must in the nature of things follow the subdivision into small farms of such a large area of valuable and productive land around BAKERSFIELD; with the steady stream of immigration that will pour into this section of the country, transforming the vast waste of one gigantic colony, with its countless number of orchards and vineyards, drawing to it men of enterprise and industry, and with its incomparable water power, and other natural advantages; with its railroad facilities at hand, and the almost post-venturing of being the terminal point of another line, will grow to, and become, beyond a doubt, a city of the future. The lands are well watered, and very valuable. Within the last year extensive improvements have been projected and completed at BAKERSFIELD, and the STOCKTON HOTEL, a large and handsome brick and iron structure, costing \$700,000, will be opened to the public for occupancy in about March, enabling all who attend this sale comfortable accommodations. A street railway has been in successful operation for some time, and is supplied with water, and a fine quality of illuminating gas is furnished from the works just completed, at a cost of \$100,000 in other interior cities. Other important enterprises of a private nature are contemplated and some well under way. The lands are well watered, and located, and within a few blocks of the new SOUTHERN HOTEL.

Villa Lots.

For speculative or practical purposes, the villa lots included in this offering must command themselves to the attention of the investor and the business center of BAKERSFIELD, and the remarkable fertility of the soil make them extremely valuable, and in urban homes, while their future worth can scarcely be overestimated.

WATER FOR IRRIGATION.

The lands to be sold are amply supplied with water for irrigation, from the Santa Clara River, and are now the lowest in the State, and are fed and regulated by the County Board of Supervisors.

UNUSUALLY LIBERAL TERMS.

Terms of Sale:—Only one-fourth Cash Balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum.

TITLE PERFECT.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS.

To enable all to participate in this important event, we have made arrangements with the Railroad Company to make special excursion rates to offer special round-trip rates from all points to BAKERSFIELD, between SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES, as follows:

\$9.50 Round-trip Tickets only \$9.50
and corresponding rates from all points between LATHROP and BAKERSFIELD.

\$5.50 Round-trip Tickets only \$5.50
and corresponding rates from all points between Los Angeles and Bakersfield.

TIME TABLE.

Tickets will be good on trains leaving San Francisco March 20th and 21st, at 9 o'clock P. M., and on March 21st, at 8:30 A. M., and on trains from Sacramento, Stockton and San Jose connecting therewith; and from Los Angeles on train leaving March 20th, at 10:30 A. M.

Excursion tickets will be good on all regular trains leaving Bakersfield March 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1893.

GRAND BARBECUE.

Vehicles will be at hand to convey excursionists over the property to be sold, starting at 10:30 A. M. of each day.

On Thursday, March 21st, there will be a Grand Barbecue, at about 1 o'clock P. M., in the Grove at Bakersfield, to which all are welcome.

Railroad Tickets will be on sale at the offices of the Company, and at the office of McAFEE & BALDWIN, 10 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, where sleeping-car accommodations can also be arranged for.

Maps and diagrams will be ready for distribution in due time.

For further particulars, apply to

McAfee & Baldwin,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
10 Montgomery Street,
San Francisco.

NEWELL'S SONS & CO., Auctioneers
And to the
"Land Department of J. B. Haggin,"
L. C. McAFEE, Manager
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R. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
C. C. ALLEN, Vice President and Business Manager.
W. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

Vol. XV.....No. 98

Onno journals are taking sides for and against Gov. Foraker.

It is stated that Judge Gresham will be appointed to the Supreme Bench, to fill the first vacancy.

The reaction from the mining craze will do San Diego much more harm than the rush has done her good.

The Territorial courts of New Mexico cost \$200,000 last year. A committee has been appointed to investigate.

Possibly a good deal of the Lower California ore that is described as being "alive with gold," resembles the chunks of rock impregnated with iron pyrites that have been exhibited in some of our store windows.

The Chicago Anarchists are again preaching fire and blood, and the Chicago papers give full reports of their proceedings, which is a great mistake, as it encourages these scoundrels to think themselves people of importance.

OFFICE-SEEKERS who write to Mrs. Harrison will be interested to know that the President's wife has a young lady employed to open and read her letters, and that she puts all letters from office-seekers in the waste-basket without showing them to Mrs. Harrison.

The Dakota Legislature at its present session has twice voted down a bill conferring municipal suffrage upon women. The measure came up a third time in a modified form, the suffrage being limited to tax-paying women. The bill found favor in the Council, but was defeated in the House on Wednesday, and this defeat is final.

GEN. "JERRY" RUSK of Wisconsin, who is at the head of the Agricultural Department of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, has lived a life of varied experiences. He was the towpath companion of Garfield when the latter was a boy, and has been a stage-driver, farmer, Sheriff, legislator, soldier, Congressman and Governor of the Badger State.

A BILL has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature prohibiting the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines in that State. There is no doubt that so-called "patent" medicines kill more people in this country every year than whisky does. Many of them—such as the myriad varieties of "biters"—are chiefly composed of whisky, and of the very poorest kind of "forty-rod" article.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFORT, whose appointment as Lord Sackville's successor at Washington is officially confirmed, has had valuable experience as Under Secretary in the British Foreign Office, and in colonial affairs. He should be, and probably is, well equipped for his new duties, and will doubtless have sense enough to avoid such mistakes as that which cost Sackville his position.

Nor satisfied with having the finest hotel in the world at San Augustine, and a score of splendid ones at other points, Florida is planning to build another at Tampa, on piles, away from the shore, with the tidewaters of the Gulf of Mexico rising and falling under it. Why cannot Los Angeles display a little enterprise in erecting a first-class hotel, so as to attract some of the tourists who now go to Monterey and Coronado?

The tide of the Mediterranean immigration has turned to South America. The Italians, the French and the Spaniards are seeking new homes in a land whose climate is more like their own than that of the Northern States. About 300,000 of them crossed the ocean last year, and a still larger number is expected in 1899. California will not object to see a portion of the immigration from the Mediterranean turned into other channels.

We have nothing to add to what we have already written regarding the Lower California gold fields—that is to advise all except capitalists who want to buy ledges and skilled prospectors, well equipped to search for such, to stay away from the diggings. We notice that several of our esteemed contemporaries, which started in to boom the gold fields at a great rate, have commenced to "hedge," in order that they may back out with more or less grace when the inevitable comes.

THE MORNING'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Nipole story now generally regarded as a canard....Southern California men who are candidates for office under the new Administration....Interview with Gen. Miles on the war scare at San Francisco....Washington gossip as to the forthcoming appointments to various offices....Five tourists massacred in Yellowstone Park....Oklahoma boomers preparing for another raid....Four boys badly injured by a powder explosion at Akron, O....Resignation of Chief Justice Burke of Washington Territory....Prize fight near Seattle, Wash....Sudden end of the walkman match at San Francisco....A train wrecked by robbers in Russia and 50 persons killed....Hippolyte's forces defeated and massacred by Legitimist soldiers....An Englishman's opinion of affairs in Samoa....Rain in California....Sacramento saloon men combine for action at the election in that city tomorrow....Footpads plentiful at Merced....No news regarding Samoan affairs received at Washington....Negro children excluded from hospitals and asylums at the national capital....Secretary Windom reorganizing the Treasury Department....Two men killed by a boiler explosion at St. Louis....Wife murder and suicide at Auburn, N. Y....Prize fight at Hurley, Wis....A Georgia boy shoots two playmates by accident....An Indian Maharajah detected in a plot against the British.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As we have previously remarked, the people of Los Angeles expect the recently-elected city administration to spend a large amount of money, judiciously, in necessary improvements. We need the improvements badly, we have the unemployed men, and we can get all the money we need. Why, then, should we not go to work?

We have reason to believe that the Mayor-elect and a majority of the new Council are in favor of this proposition. It is difficult to see why they should not be so. It is a life and death matter for Los Angeles to make itself a healthy and attractive city, so that we may not only maintain our reputation as a resort for health and pleasure seekers, but increase it and secure the presence of those who will not come to a city which has no parks, no boulevards, and no complete sewer system.

All these things we need, and must have. The present is a good time to get them, and we look to the incoming administration to provide us with them. The expenditure of a considerable sum of money in public improvements, at this time, would have a very beneficial effect. There is already a sign of impending change for the better. Bedrock has at last been reached, and the decline arrested. Many are awaiting some small sign of returning confidence, to reinvest their boom gains. The inauguration of great public works would just turn the balance—employ our idle men, restore confidence, make us all happy and start us on the high road to prosperity once more.

Let us spend some money on municipal improvements!

WHAT READERS WANT.

We recently ran across the following in an exchange regarding the mental pabulum demanded by the newspaper reading public. It may be all very well for the "back deestricks," but cannot, of course, apply to a cultivated community like that which dwells in Southern California:

To produce a truly popular periodical, the editor must have either more or less of an ordinary mind. Otherwise he cannot bring himself down to the platitudes and commonplace which the reader joyfully recognizes at sight as "just what I always thought," or "that's so." Remember this: If you are tempted to call the agricultural editor, for instance, an ass when he solemnly advises the farmer, in husking corn, to save the best ears for seed, or, as spring approaches, to get the plow in order, and have the wagon ready to empty the barnyard on the fields. He knows what he is about. The bucolic reader will take all that in without expense of brains and with proportional satisfaction, as the very piece of wisdom he has always practiced from boyhood. So with the ancient jokes, the familiar "thoughts," the old love-stories and adventures, the vanquished, or to come nearer home, the ever-iterated Bunyons of the health editor on keeping warm and cool and clean, taking exercise, avoiding over-exercising or checking perspiration, and so on, in endless round, the more monotonous the better. If the editor is so wise (in his own conceit) as to go to filling up his columns with really original matter and advanced information, such as people don't all know in their sleep, he will only kill the paper for all but half a dozen subscribers in each intelligent community, whom it will be harder for the publisher to find than so many needles in every haystack of our broad land.

WHY WE WERE LEFT OUT.

The following explanation of the omission of the Pacific Coast from the Cabinet is telegraphed from Washington to the New York Mail and Express, by the editor, Elliott F. Shepard. If it is true, we cannot blame Harrison for leaving California out. As on many previous occasions, the politicians have stood in the way of the people—that is all:

Harrison stated today that he would have been much pleased to appoint to his Cabinet a member from California. He early requested the people of the Pacific Slope to unite upon two or three names from which he might select, but they neglected to do this until quite late. Finally, when they did present some names, they stated specifically that no positions would be accepted except the Interior Department or the Attorney-Generalship. Already occupants for these two offices had been settled upon or narrowed down to a couple of names from other States, and it was impossible to accommodate the coast. This is why the Pacific Slope is not represented in the Cabinet, as Harrison had hoped and expected for some time.

An exodus of negroes from North Carolina is said to be imminent. The movement is mostly toward Kansas, with some tendency toward other Northern States. A scheme for the gradual distribution of the southern blacks throughout the Union has lately obtained some advocacy. It is argued that the colored element, now about one-tenth of the total population of the country, and not subject to gains from immigration, would, if so distributed, become no longer a political factor. The census shows a decline of the ratio of colored to white population since 1880.

As will be remembered, the late National Republican Convention declared in favor of reducing the postage on letters one-half, or to one cent. Now that the question has come up for discussion, there are some who claim that the present rate is low enough,

and that a better plan would be to extend the free-delivery system to all postoffices above the fourth class. It is argued that if mail matter can be delivered to every home, however remote, in all the leading European countries, as it has been for nearly half a century, it should certainly be feasible to introduce the system in the thickly populated sections of the United States. One suggestion is that carriers shall be employed in every township containing more than 400 people to the square mile. It is claimed that this would cost less than a reduction to one cent.

ONE is constantly reminded of the manner in which stories grow in traveling. A week or two ago we read in a California paper an account, the finding of the imprint of a child's foot in an adobe, torn from an old building. Here is the story as it appears after traveling 8000 miles, to the Boston Journal:

An old adobe was torn down in Lompoc, Cal., a few days ago. In one of the adobe bricks was an infant's hand perfectly preserved. On one finger was a tiny gold ring with a pearl set in it. This story requires a little salt.

THERE is again talk about a contest on the part of the defeated Democratic municipal officials. This time it seems to come from a few subordinate officials, backed by a lawyer who desires to obtain some notoriety in this manner. If Mayor Bryson has a title of the self-respect or pride with which we credit him, he will certainly sit down once for all, as far as he is concerned, on all such very ill-advised schemes to defeat the very plainly expressed will of the people.

Those journals which are encouraging men to go down to the Lower California gold fields are incurring considerable responsibility. It is all right for those who have a couple of hundred dollars to spare, but many a poor devil who has sold or mortgaged all he has to pay his way down will find himself reduced to great hardships before he is back under the stars and stripes.

THE San Francisco Bulletin foresees trouble ahead for navigation on the Sacramento River. It says:

When a light-draft steamer strikes bottom just below Sacramento in March, it is about time that instead of appointing a committee to investigate the debris question Congress should be making appropriations, and the War Department applying them, to clear the channel of the river. If it is obstructed now below the city, what will be its condition in August?

ONE of morning contemporaries, at least, has had a sufficiency of lightning evangelists. It will treat Mr. Moody with becoming respect—Tribune.

It will treat him with respect, because he is a respectable and self-respecting man. Sam Jones was a vulgar, irreverent hoodlum, and was treated by this journal as he deserved.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA has ice eleven feet thick on her lakes, and does not expect to get rid of her 40-foot snowbanks before the middle of June.

THE CRAZE.

Is it a Filling Scheme?—A Telegram.

The mining excitement is gradually cooling off, and the chances are that before the end of this week those who have not gone to the diggings will bless their stars, and those who have gone will wish they had never heard of Lower California.

There was a great deal of talk on the subject yesterday, and almost everybody seemed to be puzzled. A few of the knowing ones still cling to the report that was started the other day to the effect that the whole thing is a job on the part of a rich company that is anxious to get hold of Lower California through some kind of complications between the United States and Mexico. In connection with this story a gentleman who watches the signs of the times very closely, said:

"The more I think about it the more firmly convinced am I that there is a dark plot at the bottom of the whole thing, and from the steps taken by the Mexican Government, I think it has an inkling of what is going on, and by sending troops to Lower California, is preparing to keep down riots. The parties who are at the bottom of this excitement are of the opinion that by getting a mixed gang down there trouble will be caused, and the United States Government will have to interfere. If this be so, the people who originated it and the newspapers that have been paid to boom the humbug, should be treated as a gang of fill-busters, together with the Americans who attempted to make trouble down there, and I hope our Government will look on it in that light. While it would be horrible to see the poor devils who have been fooled into going down there shot as fill-busters, still it will be their own fault if they do not return to their own country as soon as they learn that they have been sold."

The following dispatch was received yesterday morning by Hellman, Haas & Co. of this city from San Diego, and goes to show that there may be something in the above rumor:

Hellman, Haas & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.: Tell everybody to investigate. The mines are a sell, I just returned.

A. E. DAVIS.

Davis is vouched for by Hellman, Haas & Co. Formerly he was a carpenter foreman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He is said to be a truthful and thorough-going man. His warning should be heeded by those who are yet in the incipient stages of the gold fever.

A Missing Husband.

Yesterday Mrs. E. B. Perry of Compton called at the police station to make inquiries about her husband who, she says, has been missing from that place since yesterday a week ago. Mr. Perry is described as being of medium build, with light hair and a sandy mustache. He is about 40 years of age, and when last seen wore a dark suit of clothes and a black soft hat. He had only about \$20 in money when he left home. Any information concerning him should be sent to the Chief of Police, or to Mrs. Perry at Compton.

Promised Pleasures at Catalina.

Catalina Island, where fish bite quicker, and the bathing is less dangerous, and the hunting better than at any other seaside resort on the Pacific, can now boast of a hotel that must be the envy of all others. On March 15th the beautiful "Hermosa" begins the season's run, and as Messrs. Ford and Myer have gained possession of the points in which the public are interested there is no fear of any one leaving dissatisfied of failing to have an excess of pleasure while at the island.

IN THE RACE.

Southern Californians Who Look to Office.

An Oro Fino Man Aspiring to a \$10,000 Berth at Washington.

San Pedro and San Diego Collectors Sought by Many.

Aspirants for the Los Angeles Offices Bobbing Up Everywhere—The Race for Public Printer, Etc.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—[Special.] From Washington press dispatches it is learned that among the Southern California applicants for Federal appointments are the following additional names: Dr. Burley of San Bernardino is a candidate for the Surveyor-Generalship of Arizona. The chances are not in his favor if the President enforces his views in favor of "home rule" in the Territories.

J. W. Green, former incumbent, is among the applicants for the Los Angeles postoffice. It is believed that he relies upon railroad support chiefly.

Col. M. R. Vernon and W. H. Seaman are candidates for Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles, with Vernon far in the lead.

Maj. J. S. Butler and Thomas A. Lewis are applicants for the Receiver of the Land Office at Los Angeles.

Capt. J. Frankfield of Los Angeles, John Stow of Ventura, Charles Fischer of Los Angeles, and H. T. Payne are applicants for the Collectors of San Pedro, while for the Collectors of San Diego Maj. W. H. Bailhache, M. D. Hamilton and a brother of ex-Senator Ferry are candidates.

James Copeland, Maj. Chapman and Mr. Mason are among the number who would like to handle the mails at San Diego.

Gen. Theodore J. West (Oro Fino) of Los Angeles has applied for the Marshals of the District of Columbia, an office worth \$10,000 a year and formerly filled by Frederick Douglass.

A Washington telegram received here says that Capt. A. M. Meredith has the inside track for Public Printer. He was a member of Col. Ben. Harrison's regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana. Later, he was connected with the Indianapolis Journal, and now is superintendent of the Northwestern Bank Note Printing Company of Chicago. He was Harrison's candidate against Rounds four years ago. H. G. O.

MORE MOISTURE.

Needed Rain in Some of the Northern Counties.

MERCED, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] It commenced raining late this afternoon and there is threatening weather now.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon rain commenced falling, and for a few minutes there was the heaviest shower seen this season. There has been a steady downpour ever since, thoroughly soaking the soil. Enough moisture has been received to insure large crops.

RED BLUFF, March 10.—Rain commenced falling last night and continued nearly all today.

STOCKTON, March 10.—Rain commenced falling this afternoon, after a strong wind from the south, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon it had fallen, making the total of this season 19.48 inches, and a total for the present season of 7.32 inches, as against 9.05 inches at the corresponding date last year. Indications are for a good rain throughout the night.

MODESTO, March 10.—The threatening appearances and slight sprinkles of the past few days terminated this afternoon in a heavy rain, with prospects of continuing. The quantity of cereals in Stanislaus county is the largest ever sown, and prospects for large crops were never better at this season of the year.

THE PUGILISTS.

Cleary Wins a Fight with McCann at Seattle.

SEATTLE (Wash.), March 10.—Tom Cleary, late of San Francisco, this afternoon defeated James McCann of Nainaimo, B. C., near this city. The fight was for \$100 a side and gate receipts. Cleary had the best of the fight from the start, and inflicted terrible punishment upon his adversary.

In the seventh round, the Canadian went down 11 times to avoid punishment. He was repeatedly warned by the referee to refrain from such tactics, but he persisted, and in the beginning of the tenth round the referee awarded the fight to Cleary.

QUINCY (Ill.), March 10.—A prize fight of three hours' duration occurred here this morning between Jack Piper of Quincy and "Red" Hennessy of Troy, N. Y. The latter had the worst of the fight from the start, and was knocked senseless in the thirty-sixth round by a terrible blow in the mouth.

Footpads at Merced.

MERCED, March 10.—The tramp element is becoming very dangerous in this town, making it perilous for peaceable citizens to venture out after dark. A few nights ago a laborer was stood up by a gang of tramps and robbed of his money. Last night, George Krouce, a bartender, was going home, when a man ordered him to stop and throw a rock at him. He pulled a pistol and fired at the footpad, the ball entering the right shoulder. He then captured the man and gave him up to the officers.

Saloon Men Combining.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—The saloonkeepers held a meeting this afternoon to discuss the best plan to stop the movement intended to establish high license. They formed a permanent organization, and decided that the society be known as the "Liquor Dealers' Protective Association." An executive committee was appointed to make arrangements to represent the saloonkeepers' interests in the election on Tuesday.

Resulted in a Fizzle.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The 27-hour walking match, which was to have closed at 12 tonight, was brought to a termination by 11:30, as the spectators had all left and there was only one man on the track. Howarth, however, had the greatest number of miles (150) to his credit. Sporting men considered it a hippodrome from the start, and would not attend.

Killed by a Fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Mrs. Mary Nelson, a nurse, aged 70 years, moved into an old house on Montgomery avenue yesterday. This afternoon she went out on the back porch, and losing her balance, fell 10 feet into the yard below, and died in a few minutes from the injuries received.

Resigned His Office.

SEATTLE (Wash.), March 10.—Chief Justice Burke of this Territory has forwarded his resignation to Washington. The Judge is anxious that he be accepted at once, as he desires to return to his private practice.

Sport That Ended in Death.

AUGUSTA (Ga.), March 10.—Judge Sneed's little son, aged 10, while playing with two colored boys today, killed one instantly and wounded the other. They were playing "prisoners," and he was the prisoner. They made a break for liberty, and he ran into the house and seized a gun which he did not know was loaded, aimed it at them and fired, with the result as stated.

SLAIN FOR THEIR MONEY.

Five Tourists Murdered in the Yellowstone Park.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), March 10.—Five tourists, three men and two women, are reported to have been murdered in Yellowstone Park. A guide is authority for the statement that the deed was committed by Indians. Others think the perpetrators were organized bandits. The story comes from Canon City on the eastern ledge of Yellowstone Park, and the scene of the tragedy was far in the interior.

The guide, Hank Ferry, it is said, escaped with his life and told the details in the mining town of Canon City. According to the information given the miners, the tourists consisted of Mr. LeClair, a wife, J. Vincent and wife and Paul Gerot. They came from San Francisco and had plenty of money and were bound to see the Park in the winter. In Rattlesnake Canon they were attacked at sunrise by a party of horsemen. Ferry was nearly brained with the butt end of a gun and was shot in the leg. When he recovered consciousness he found that his employers had been shot in their sleep, the woman had been scalped and everything in the outfit taken.

Ferry, half crazed with excitement and fever, made his way to the mining camp, where he told his story. He thought the murderers were Indians, but the miners believe they were bandits, who had probably followed the tourists a long distance, watching an opportunity, such as was offered in the canon.

The miners proposed to go after the murderers. Then Ferry disappeared. At first it was supposed he had wandered off while temporarily insane, but his continued absence has led to the suspicion that he knows something about the massacre that he has told. No attempt will be made to reach the scene for some weeks yet. The tourists' mules, which were branded, may possibly prove a clue to the murderers.

THE BOOMERS.

Another Big Raid into Oklahoma About to Be Made.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The latest information in regard to the movements of the Oklahoma boomers is that Harry Hill, being interviewed yesterday, said he had formulated his plan of action. The boomers are to be massed at Caldwell and Hunnewell, Kan. These he will lead in person, while a company from the West will be under command of Col. Cole, and the people from the South will be under a competent leader.

He says in 30 days he can cross the line with a larger force than Payne ever had. If pursued, he says, he will cut every wire fence in the Cherokee strip and burn the grass to the Chickasaw line. He will go to Purgill on Monday.

Col. Crocker writes to Col. Hill that 30,000 people in the Chickasaw Nation are wild and that he cannot restrain them. The soldiers have increased along the Kansas line, and anybody can enter the Territory without a permit from the Cherokee Strip Cattle Company.

Capt. Couch writes from Purgill that something must be done, as the people there will not keep quiet. Every day wagon trains of from five to twenty wagons pass through that city, headed for the boundary line.

Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Victoria flouring mill early this morning Fireman McMahon and Neil Brown were instantly killed. Fred Reishback, head miller, was badly scalded. Other employes in the building escaped injury.

HIGH CARDS AGAIN.

Another Private Game with Thousands in It.

One of the heaviest poker games ever played in the city was in progress in a private room in the Masonic building, on Spring street, last night. The parties engaged were Col. Jack Haverly, the old-time minstrel manager, Col. Tom Hart, one of the heaviest players ever on the coast, Col. Jim Murray, the Butte, Mont., millionaire, and a well-known business man of this city, whose name could not be learned. All of the party are high-rollers, and there was no limit—at least none had been reached up to 11 o'clock last night. At that hour it was stated that some \$14,000 had changed hands during the play, and it was thought that the amount would reach \$20,000 before the sitting was over.

The "big game" was the general topic of conversation in sporting circles, and several of the smaller parties scattered about the city stopped operations and devoted themselves to discussing bulletins from the "plungers."

A Hoodlum Assault.

Last night about 10 o'clock the patrol wagon was sent after a Chinaman who was said to have been hurt on Upper Main street. When the heathen was brought in he was found to be suffering from a painful cut over the right eye. He said that he was passing along the street, when three young boys began to abuse him. He pulled out his pocket-knife, when one of the boys shot him, after which they ran away. The story hardly looked probable, but he was sent back into the prison and Dr. Choate was telephoned for. Before the doctor's arrival, however, three other Chinamen put in an appearance, and, through an interpreter, told an entirely different story. One of the men said that he was walking along the street with the injured man, when three boys came up, and one of them struck him in the head with a sharp rock. They then ran off in the darkness and made their escape. They wanted to take their friend to the Chinese doctor, and he was turned over to them. He was not dangerously hurt.

A Rapid Downfall.

Some months ago a handsome girl made her appearance, with her mother, at a Temple-street lodginghouse. Just where the girl came from is not known, but she appeared to be modest and ladylike in her demeanor, and was a general favorite in the house. She dressed neatly, but her clothing was not expensive, and she was apparently in only moderate circumstances. She remained at the house some considerable time, when she disappeared, and nothing more was seen of her until a few weeks ago, when she again put in an appearance on the streets. A great change, however, had taken place in the young woman. She was very handsomely attired, and she seemed to have come to look at her several times before she would have been recognized. The look of innocence had also disappeared with the cast of raiment, and in its place there were the hard lines and bold eyes of the woman of the town. Her downfall had evidently been rapid, for yesterday the girl was out on a charge of disturbing the peace. He is the latest taken down, and will have the starch taken out of him by Justice Austin, today.

A "Seven-footer."

A negro named William Thomas was arrested on Castelar street late last night for fighting. He was booked at the central station on a charge of disturbing the peace. He is the latest taken down, and will have the starch taken out of him by Justice Austin, today.

Death of a Noted Lady.

ALBANY (N. Y.), March 10.—Mrs. Rose M. Leland, widely known as a theatrical manageress, died in this city tonight.

COOLING DOWN.

Samoan Excitement on the Decline.

Maps, Charts and Canards Galore, but No Battle Diagram.

Interview with Gen. Miles on the Late War Fever.

No News Regarding the Nipole Affair Received—An Englishman's Idea About the Island Improbable.

By Telegram to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—[Special.] The war fever is abating since it has been learned that the report of the sinking of the Nipole and the capture of the Alameda and subsequent sinking by her of the German corvette are baseless canards. The crowds that all day yesterday and last night till midnight surged about the newspaper bulletin-boards, eagerly seeking war news, have fallen away, and the whole city seems to sigh a sigh of relief in the belief that the two great nations, so long friends, are not suddenly to become fighting enemies.

War talk has been voluble, and sometimes excited, but the more level-headed people approach the subject with becoming caution when it comes to a discussion of American preparations for battle on the seas. The better opinion seems to be that in case of war between Germany and the United States, we being inferior in available war ships, might get the worst of the conflict for the first few months, but after that—well, the "fatherland" would have to look out.

The patriotic tone of the California Democrat, editorially, sent you yesterday by the Associated Press, is the subject of praise here, as an indication of the course of German people in the event of an outbreak.

I saw Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the Presidio grounds yesterday. He answered a reporter's question regarding the reports from Samoa:

"Well, I think it is a canard. As regards the condition of defenses of the coast in the event of war between Germany and this country, I have nothing to say. I hardly think Germany will go to war with America over a little patch of islands way down in

PASADENA NEWS.

TWO CHURCHES FORMALLY OPENED FOR WORSHIP.

The Episcopal Church Services—Dedication of the Calvary Presbyterian—A Poker Game—Here and There—To Wilson's Peak.

PASADENA, March 10.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] All Saints' Episcopal Church in this city was formally opened to the service of Almighty God this morning at 11 o'clock. The attendance was unusually large, and the congregation was greatly strengthened by the presence of a large number of strangers and attendants from the other churches. The choir for the occasion numbered 12 persons. Notwithstanding the fact that the weather was very unpropitious, this did not deter the large audience present from witnessing the opening.

The church as yet is far from completion, the rough walls and unadorned floor and the provision for seats showing a great contrast to what is anticipated when the structure is completed. The general style of the structure is somewhat Roman, and all around are numerous windows, to thoroughly light up and ventilate the interior.

The services this morning were very impressive, and were led by Rev. Ottmann, the rector. After the usual preliminary services, Dean Trew conducted the attention of his auditors for about one-half hour from the text found in the seventh verse of the fifty-sixth chapter of Isaiah: "My house shall be called a house of prayer for all people." Said he, in substance: "Today another one of the churches of Pasadena is opened for all time. You are all rejoicing. I congratulate this congregation and thank you for the honor of being the one to open it. Now, what is the use of a church? What is the one central use which makes it a church? Many of you think the answer is simple. It is not; and it will be found there are two theories of what a church is. There are two kinds of Episcopal churches, and the inside arrangement is far different. The church is a representation of God on earth, and it opens her arms to embrace all in her fold, no matter of what color or standing in society; all have the same privileges as sons of God. I hope the doors of this church will always be open in this way, without any restrictions, so that even the humblest member of God's family can come in. In the second place, let me ask you, what are the elements of religion? Religion means the broken relations between God and his creatures. It is a restoration between man and his Creator. The rite of sacrifice is the means of reconciliation between God and man. There has never been but one true religion on earth, and that is the Christian. Each of you have been baptized in Christ and are a house of God. Continue, then, to offer your sacrifices before God, and consecrate yourself before him, so that when the earthly house of this tabernacle is destroyed you will have a house, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

A hymn was then sung and the gathering dismissed after the service of holy communion by the congregation.

At 4 o'clock the evening services were held, conducted by Rev. B. W. B. Taylor of Riverside. The chapter of All Saints' Brotherhood was also instituted by Dean Trew at 5 o'clock.

LOCAL MENTION.

Everything is quiet in police circles. After 7 o'clock this morning not a single officer could be seen. The police register failed to show a single man on duty during the entire day.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen, numbering in all 12 people, will spend a portion of tomorrow evening at the new San Gabriel Hotel. A very pleasant time is anticipated.

The city has decided to purchase only one steam fire engine for the present.

Rev. George Morris, chairman of the State Central Committee of the cold water faith, will address a mass meeting in the tabernacle tomorrow evening.

The attention of the Enforcement Committee is earnestly called to the fact that three gambling dens are in existence right in the heart of this fair city.

Messages from the gold mines still come pouring in, and many are preparing to leave the city. If the excitement continues the whole police force will sweep down on the yellow prairie.

HERE AND THERE.

The Pickwick Club hold an important business meeting tomorrow evening.

Another rehearsal of the cantata of Escher will be given on Tuesday evening.

Alphonso A. W. Bley will open a drug store at the corner of East Colorado street and Marengo avenue in a few days.

It is said Rev. Henry T. Miller of Chicago will be called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. The gentleman is a very able divine.

Rev. B. H. Hartley, late of the Friends' Church, has entered the Presbyterian faith, and is now considering a number of calls to the pastorate of this denomination.

The Catholic concert at the Grand Opera-house is the only amusement announced for Monday evening.

There was a large attendance of young men at the Universalist Church this evening, to listen to the address on "Amusements," by the pastor.

DEDICATED.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Beacon and Columbia streets, was formally dedicated to the service of God this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The church was crowded and the services were of a very impressive nature. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. L. Russell of Los Angeles. A number of other clergymen also assisted in the services. This church is centrally located for the people of the lower end of the city and those residing at South Pasadena.

TO WILSON'S PEAK.

The White House, kept by Mrs. G. W. White and located on North Fair Oaks avenue, was bereft of a large number of its boarders today. The reason for this unusual occurrence was easily explained when it was found that Messrs. Rossiter, Woodbury, Plerson and Crandall, guests of the house, and Messrs. Hyatt, Rodman and Henderson had gone on a jaunt to Wilson's Peak. The party left the city last evening, and returned today to tackle anything placed before them. While on the journey Mr. Crandall took several photographic views of the party and surrounding scenery, and Mr. Rossiter entertained the party with a few extracts from Blackstone

and Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress." The whole party went well armed with a feast of delicacies and well enjoyed their trip as a lofty summit of the Sierra Madre Mountains.

NOTHING IN HIS EYE.

It has been known for some time, and it has been a subject of much talk that, notwithstanding all our church influences and metropolitan police protection, a gambling game was running wild in this city. There are now three of these poisonous dens in existence, all under the noses of the police, but nothing has at yet been done to close them up. Last evening a fashionable stranger arrived in town and put up at one of the leading hotels. After supper he started out in search of amusement. Now, the opera-house was closed, so also were the churches. The stranger, however, soon smelled game, and falling in with a party of bloods they proposed to the "greeny" he accompanying them to a small upper room in a very conspicuous and stately brick edifice. He went, played stud-horse poker and did the home gamblers up to the tune of about \$300. The laugh is on the other side now.

Does It Pay?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with dyspepsia or liver complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming up of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole action of our system depends) are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of Green's August Flower. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify. The immense sale of this medicine is another guarantee of its merits (over a million and a half bottles sold last year). So we ask, will it pay you to suffer from any of the above diseases when you can have immediate relief in the August Flower? Three doses will prove its worth. It is sold by all druggists and general dealers in the world.

Ocean Palaces.

The steamships Queen of the Pacific, Santa Rosa and City of Puebla are in their respective ports and are ready to start for their respective ports. The Queen of the Pacific is a fine ship, and the Santa Rosa is a fine ship. The City of Puebla is a fine ship, and the Santa Rosa is a fine ship. The Queen of the Pacific is a fine ship, and the Santa Rosa is a fine ship. The City of Puebla is a fine ship, and the Santa Rosa is a fine ship.

Notice.

COAL. COAL. COAL.

Now is the time to lay in your supply of coal. The ship "Hilma" now discharging 100 tons English coke and Welsh anthracite coal at port of San Pedro, for Los Angeles Gas Company. Office, 225 Main street, Los Angeles city. Will sell cheap on railroad track in order to make room for another cargo to arrive. Call and get quotations.

The Edmonds Dental Co.

Have opened elegant dental parlors in the Bryson-Bonebrake block, and are prepared to do all classes of dental work at eastern prices. Only experienced operators are employed. Reception room on 2d. Elevator. Dr. J. H. Edmonds, Manager.

Joe Pohelm, The Tailor.

I will make suits to order at a genuine reduction of 10 per cent. to my original price of 25 per cent. this reduction to continue for 90 days only. 49 and 51 South Spring street, 233 North Main street.

The Quaker Restaurant.

Formerly of 25 Temple street, has removed to more commodious quarters at 146 South Spring street, where all old patrons, as well as new, are cordially invited to call. Consultation for the best table in the city for 25 cents.

Removal.

S. Conrad, the jeweler, has removed his store from 16 South Main street to 21 North Spring street. Give him a call.

Breakfast and lunch goods, sauces, pickles and relishes, domestic and imported, at low prices. The yard is on San Pedro street near Seventh.

Read Clark & Humphreys' ad and see the low prices they are selling lumber and shingles at. Their yard is on San Pedro street near Seventh.

Ekstrom & Strassburg.

No. 209 and 211 South Main street, have the largest stock and finest selection of wall paper in the city.

Fitzgerald & Atwood.

The leading house-painters. Kalsomining and wall-tinting. No. 22 Franklin street. Telephone 429.

Notary Public and Commissioner.

For New York and Arizona. G. A. Dolinger, 124 West Second street, Hollenbeck block.

See the fine 400 watch sold by Hollingsworth in clubs at \$1 per week in installments, 30 South Spring street.

Donahue's Grocery House.

No. 206 South Spring street.

Educational.

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE. No. 359 S. Spring st. Los Angeles, Cal.

SESSIONS DAY AND EVENING.

For particulars call at office or address F. C. WOODBURY, Principal.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF ELUCUTION AND ORATORY. 350 S. Fort St. PROF. J. W. WHITEHEAD, Instructor.

MISS JULIA LOAN (AUTHORIZED) to teach the Cappel Method of Vocal Culture is prepared to take a few private pupils at their homes or at the college. 124 W. 1st St. J. LOAN, Ella College.

LOS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 408 S. Main st. Every advantage for the study of music. Mrs. EMILY J. VALENTINE, President.

HERKAROLD KUTNER, TEACHER of the German language and literature by the natural method. Office 337 S. Spring st. between Fourth and Fifth, P. O. BOX 1568.

TO LET—TYPEWRITERS. THOSE wishing to learn typewriting call upon my instruction free. R. F. HANSON & CO., 75 N. Spring st., room 16.

LUDLAM'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL EDUCATION. room 121, Bryson & Bonebrake block. Reception hours, 2:30 to 4 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays. HENRY LUDLAM, P. R. Principal.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE and English Training School, 40 and 42 S. Main st., near Second; experienced teachers; complete courses of study. D. R. WILLIAMS, Principal.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND TELEGRAPHY taught; day and evening; the student best equipped. 124 W. 1st St. L. LONGLEY & WAGNER.

MISS MARIE L. COBB WILL RECEIVE pupils on Tuesday and Saturdays at room 3, Los Angeles Theatre. Office and telephone 1010.

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AN ALLEGORY—THE SILVER
THREAD OF LOVE.

The cheerfulness of obedience and how he was fed—disobedience in his prison—what was had for breakfast—The Child Awakes.

CHAPTER VII.

The morning was breaking in the east when the child awoke. In the trees about the palace were multitudes of singing birds making the air glorious with their song. And the clear crystal waters from the River of Life flowed past in the distance, and she could hear their tinkling melody, which sounded to her ears like the symphony of song. And the air, too, was filled with the color of flowers. There was the Lily of the Valley, and the Rose of Sharon, whose fragrance was like sweet incense. There, too, was the fragrance of spikenard and myrrh and sweet-smelling cassia, and the perfume of frankincense. And she heard the sound of harpers and the voice of singers till her soul seemed to be full of singing and her heart was filled with great gladness.

But as the sun rose up over the mountains of Peace the child left his pleasant couch, and kneeling she thanked the King that he had brought her back again into his own path and into this pleasant palace, and she asked that she might be kept in the right path and never turn aside again from the straight and narrow way in which he had bid her go.

And when she was done, she began to dress herself in the garments that she had laid off; and as she took up her white robe, which had been covered with spots and stains she had wandered with pleasure and folly, she found that all the spots and stains had disappeared, and it was as white and shining as when it was first given her by the King. Then indeed was her heart thankful, but she could not understand how this thing had been done. But looking up, she saw these words in golden letters upon the wall: "Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be whiter than snow." Then she knew that they had been cleansed by the righteousness of the King, which had made them without spot or stain. Then there came to her a sweet-faced damsel whose name was Diligence. She was very fair to look upon, and there was a bright sparkle in her eyes and a smile upon her lips, and her voice was low and sweet, and the heart of the child went out to her in perfect trust.

And Diligence spoke kindly to the child, and asked how she had slept. And the child answered, "The night was full of perfect slumber. Only once did I dream, and then it seemed that the King was near me, and he put His hand upon my head and said, 'I love them that love me, and those that seek me early shall find me.'"

Then Diligence smiled upon her and took her down into the room where the breakfast was spread, and where the members of the household were gathered. And Duty said, "The King's peace be with thee, my child." And Diligence smiled sweetly upon her and added, "Be not weary in well-doing." And Content laid her hand upon her forehead and said, "The King shall lead thee into green pastures and beside the still waters." And all of them had somewhat to say to her, pleasant words that strengthened her.

But among these handmaidens of the palace the child noticed one who was of a grave yet beautiful countenance. Her eyes were like the shining of a star, and her voice was low and sweet and full of tenderness. She had on a loose black robe, but under that the child could see one that was white and shining, the very sight of which filled her with gladness. And she who wore it came to her and kissed her, and she said: "Fear me not, little one, though my name is Sorrow, and the King sendeth me sometimes to those whom He loves, that I may lead them in a way that they know not of unto Him, and He says: 'Blessed are they who mourn, for they shall be comforted.'"

Then they all sat down to the table. And there was thereon some manna, such as the children of Israel did eat in the wilderness, and dates and figs, pomegranates and grapes, gathered from the palace gardens. There, too, was the bread of contentment, and more of the milk of gladness. And they were fed with the meat of strength, and a little and the wine of grace was poured out for them. The grace pure and sweet, and was not of the fomented wines such as are drunk by the worldly lovers of good things. And the wine sent a pleasant glow through their frames, and it did open their eyes to the needs of others, and it filled their hearts with compassion for those who needed help.

And after the breakfast was finished Duty took the child into a room which was great and high, and full of many strange sights. And she bade her look, and, turning in the direction that she pointed, the child saw a boy who was shut up in a great glass globe. And the boy's face was dark and scowling, and his eyes were full of anger and his lips of scorn. And he did walk round and round within the globe, and did beat upon the sides of it, striving to break a way whereby he might escape. But he could not do it.

Then the child asked the meaning of what she saw. And Duty said, the name of the boy which you see is Disobedience, and he is full of willfulness and evil. The globe in which he is shut is his own selfishness. There is but one door by which he may escape, but he refuses to see it and will not open it.

Then the child looked again and she saw upon one side of this glass globe a small door over which was inscribed "Obedience," and the door was locked, but the boy might easily have unlocked it with the key of submission which hung beside it, but he would not use it. And at times he beat his head against the crystal walls, and he roared like a wild beast, and fell foaming at the mouth in a fit of passion, but he would in no wise use the key which was provided for him.

Then Duty led the child to another corner of the room, and bade her to look again at what was before her. And she looked and saw a small, dark room, in which was another boy. About him were the signs of poverty, but the boy's face was bright with smiles, while he worked diligently at his tasks. And every now and then his lips broke into singing, and his voice was sweeter than that of the wind harp, or the happy song of the lark as it rises singing to the skies.

And that opened the door for him was that of Diligence, who had provided all the good things for him to eat.

E. A. O.

[To be continued.]

WHITTIER, Feb. 26, 1889.
Dear Mrs. O. O. As the children write you of their age and pets, so will I. I am 6 years old. My mamma says I cannot go to school until I am 8. Mrs. Sanborn gave me a puppy. Its name is Ramirez. Mr. Doty gave me a pair of white chickens and a young rabbit for a Xmas present. With love,
JEAN HENRY.

El MONTE, March 8, 1889.
Dear Mrs. O. O. It is a long time since I wrote to you last. I was glad to see my letter in print. Washington's birthday the El Monte people had a basket picnic on the grass in the school yard; the first thing the school children marched, and the band marched with us and played. After that the girls of the highest class read their essays they had written about Washington. Then Charlie Gidley, one of the first-class boys, and my brother Walter spoke before the school. Washington, and all of the girls in my class a piece about "My Country" in concert. One of our neighbors had a paper there that was printed January 4, 1800. He let my teacher take it to read to the people. It was in mourning for Washington. There were great wide black lines on it. It told about Washington's death and burial. After that the school sang a medley. Then the people spread their dinner out on the grass and began to eat. It was a nice dinner. In the afternoon they put up a swing in one of the trees, but I went home soon after dinner. We have quite a large Sunday-school for a small town. I am very much interested in the story in the "Boys' and Girls' Column," and anxious to get the Mirror to read it. Thinking my letter is not too long, I will close. Your friend,
BRENDA METCALF.

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Legal.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE NO. 9257—MRS.

Laura W. Smith, plaintiff, vs. James F. Smith,

defendant. Order of sale and decree of

foreclosure and sale, issued out of the

Superior Court of the county of Los Angeles,

State of California, on the 4th day of

February, A.D. 1889, in the above entitled

cause, wherein Mrs. E. C. Denio, the above

named plaintiff obtained a judgment and

decree of foreclosure and sale against James F.

Smith et al., defendants, on the 4th day of

February, A.D. 1889, for the sum of \$2,000,

in gold coin of the United States, which

decree was, on the 20th day of February,

1889, recorded in judgment book of said

court, at page 317. I am commanded to sell

that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate,

lying and being in the county of Los Angeles,

State of California, and bounded and

described as follows: Commencing at a point

on the west line of Olive street, one hundred

and eighty (80) feet southerly of the south

line of Ninth street, and running thence on

the westerly line of Olive street easterly

(sixty) feet, thence southerly on a line parallel

to Olive street sixty (60) feet to a point one

hundred and eighty (80) feet from the south

line of Ninth street, thence easterly parallel

to Ninth street to the place of beginning, be-

ing lot seven (7), of block twenty-two (22),

and a survey, according to a subdivision

thereof, made by George Hansen. Together

with all and singular the tenements, heredi-

taments and appurtenances thereto belong-

ing or in anywise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that, on Mon-

day, the 20th day of March, A.D. 1889, at 10

o'clock a.m. of that day, in front of the court-

house door, of the county of Los Angeles, on

Spring street, I will, in obedience to said

order of sale and decree of foreclosure and

sale, offer for sale and auction, to the highest

and best bidder, for cash, gold coin of the

United States.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1889.

M. G. AGUIRRE,

Sheriff of Los Angeles County.

By A. M. THORNTON,

Under Sheriff.

WELLS, GUTHRIE & LEE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE NO. 9708—

William A. Bland, plaintiff, vs. B. B.

Reyes and Choe B. Jones, defendants. Order

of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale,

issued out of the Superior Court of the county

of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 4th

day of February, A.D. 1889, in the above entitled

cause, wherein William A. Bland, the above

named plaintiff obtained a judgment and

decree of foreclosure and sale against B. B.

Reyes et al., defendants, on the 20th day of

February, A.D. 1889, for the sum of \$1,000,

in gold coin of the United States, which

decree was, on the 20th day of February, A.D.

1889, recorded in judgment book of said

court, at page 317. I am commanded to sell

that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate,

lying and being in the county of Los Angeles,

State of California, and bounded and

described as follows: Lots five (5), six (6),

seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10),

eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13),

fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16),

seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19),

twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two

